172 while the others remained on Baltic shores.

[13] To the south of the Estonians lived the Livonians and the Baltic peoples: the Latvians, and, Lithuanians in the northeast, their Vote, Vepsian and Finnish-speaking relatives in Ingermanland. East of Lake Peipus at this time was a thin sprinkling of Slavs.

Until about 1300 B. C. the inhabitants of present-day Estonia lived around rivers and lakes, ekeing a livelihood mainly from fishing and hunting. Later on some primitive agriculture, as well as a new custom of burial of the dead in underground graves, was introduced from Central Europe.

Trade with the Goths living at the mouth of the Vistula River and their own position as cultural moderators between the Roman Empire and the Nordic peoples speeded up the cultural

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Area inhabited by the Votes. According to the latest data (Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia) the number of Votes is considered to be not more than 600 or 700. They live in the northwestern part of Ingermanland in the Katila (Russian Kotly), Kaprio (Russian Kopor'ye) and Kosemkina rayons. In 1943, they lived in the following villages: a) (in Kattila rayon:) Baabina (Jarvakaiskylä), Kattila, Korvettula, Ylä-Luzhitsa, Mati, Pihlaala, Pontilova, Pummala, Raanala (Lempola), Psenrudja, Sauvokkala; b) (in Kaprio rayon:) Ikäpäivä; c) (in Kosemkina rayon:) Joenperä, Liiva, and Kukkosi (Russian Kurovitsy).

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Population trends. The Votes are nowadays the smallest Balto-Finnic nation. In former times their number as well as their area was much larger than it is now. Even in 1848 there were, according to P. Köppen, altogether 5148 Votes who lived in 32 villages. In an official announcement of 1862 their number was said to be 4500. In the Russian census of 1897 the Votes are not mentioned at all. They are probably included in those 288 "Chuds" who are said to live in the Jam and Petergof districts in the Petersburg government, while the majority of them were probably included in the Finns in Russia or maybe in the Russians. Prof. Kettunen, who

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162 131 Area inhabited by the Livonians. The number of Livonians in 1949 was about 1000, and they lived in the northernmost end of the Kurland Peninsula, in Dondangen rayon of the Latvian SSR. In the 1930's the Livonians lived in the following twelve villages: Luuzh, Piza (Latvian, Pissen), Iira (Latvian, Lielirbe), Uushkila (Latvian, Jaunciems), Siikrõg (Latvian, Sihkraggen), Ire (Latvian, Mazirbe), Koshtrõg (Latvian, Koshtraggen), Pitrõg (Latvian, Pihtraggen), Vaid (Latvian, Waiden), Säänag (Latvian, Saunaggen), Kuolka (Latvian, Kolken), and Mustnumm (Latvian, Mellesille). In the last-mentioned village only a very few 361 Livonians were to be found. All the Livonian villages are about a hundred steps from the coastline, behind the first sand hills. The houses of the villages are clustered together, except Säänag and Vaid which consist of individual farms scattered over the area of a few versts. The Latvian settlements are a couple of versts from the coast, separated from the Livonian villages by small valleys with sand banks.

167 Migration. In the times of serfdom in the last century the Livonians used to escape from the barons' whip to Saaremaa (in Estonia), and

The same post-ice age, early Eurasian race as that in Suomi-Finn- 101
land which once migrated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with
local variations, had settled south of the eastern part of the Baltic
Sea and of the Finnish ocean bay. As it did in Suomi-Finnland so [44]
here too it received from the 17th century on east Finnish and Volga
Finnish admixtures, but to a much smaller degree. On the other
hand it received much stronger northern Germanic additions. From
this developed the Estonians, designated thus by their neighbors as
the people of the East but in the oldest Russian annals called Chudi,
like all Finns. They themselves formerly only called themselves
maamees, i.e. man of the country, and their people maarahwas,
i.e. people of the country. Today they like to speak of soome
(from som, dark, wet) as their home, in accord with Suomi-Finn-
land. Their territory stretches from Reval to Warro, from Walk to 131
Lake Peipus, with additional land in the area of Vitebsk, "poor land
with meager fields" (Kalewipoeg), full of swamps and forests. Be- 197
cause of their Finno-Ugric language, which incidentally contains
more than 30% Germanic words, the Estonians are still numbered
among the "Mongoloids," but they are neither anthropologically nor
ethnographically connected with them. They are rather completely
European. They are blond, have blue eyes, a tall and strong build. [142]
Dark types are seldom encountered. Once because of the nature of 241
the land dependent on gathering, hunting and fishing, they became
stock-farmers and husbandmen under later influence from Lithuania
and from the Baltic Sea. In all branches of the economy the imple- 412
ments and tools used have preserved their primitive forms and the
materials of the wood age have largely been kept to our day. Fishing
is done with iron hooks and a red drag-rod /Schleppangel/ bound with
wool. A fork-shaped hand-plow /Zoche/ is used for plowing; ropes
are twisted with crude forked branches as in the Celtic West and in
north Germanic Sweden; weaving is done with small hand-weaving 286
tools and with little boards - alongside the pedal weaving frame;
until a short time ago wool was plucked, cleaned with a hatter's bow
/Fachbogen/ which is of exactly the same construction as the cotton
cleaner which is used from Egypt to China and which has been pre-
served in central Europe in the hat factory, strangely enough, only
in this trade. The old conical tent shape is preserved in farm kitchens, [343]
which stand alone or are joined to the bath house. It exists as a cir-
cular foundation of stones and a pole-roof. The present-day square 342
houses, similar to the Latvian and Lithuanian block buildings, and

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

An Account of Livonia, *with the Manners, Customs and Religion of its Antient as well as Modern Inhabitants, and the chief Occurrences that have happened there, during the present War betwixt* Muscovy, *the King of* Poland *and the* Swedes.

CHAP. I.

A Geographical Description of Livonia.

131 LIvonia or *Liefland* hath *Muscovy* on the *East*, on *West* it is enclosed on the *Baltick* Sea, on the *South* it borders upon *Samogitia*, *Lithuania*, and *Prussia*, and on the *North* side it is divided from *Sweden* and *Finland* by a Gulph of the *Baltick*, commonly call'd the *Livonian Bay*. Its extent is of about 600 *English* Miles in length, and near 200 in breadth. It contains four different Provinces, *viz*. *Esthonie*, *Odevoa*, *Lettie*, and *Courland*, besides the Island of *Oesel*; though some have made *Harland* and *Wirland* also distinct Provinces, which are no more than certain Districts belonging to *Esthonia*.

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The Province of *Esthonie* or *Estbland* being bounded to the *North* with the *Finland Bay*, on the *South* by the River *Divina* or *Dune*, and part of the Province of *Lettie*,

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11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
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tie, to the *Eaſt* by *Muſcovy* and the Lake *Pipus*, to the *Weſt* by the *Baltick Sea*; and comprehends the Diſtricts of *Alentaken*, *Wirland*, *Harland*, *Jerve* and *Wieke*.

The Capital City of the Diſtrict of *Alentaken* (extending from the *South* to the *North*, betwixt the Lake *Pipus* and the *Finland Bay*) is *Narva*, commonly call'd the *German Narva* (to diſtinguiſh it from the Suburbs on the other ſide of the River, inhabited by *Muſcovites*) Situate at 60 Degrees *Weſt*: It has borrowed its Name from the River *Nerva*, near which it lies, which ariſing out of the Lake *Pipus*, falls with a very ſwift Current into the *Finland* Gulph, or *Livonian* Bay, ſome few Leagues below the City; but that is no ſmall hindrance to the encreaſe of this City is a dangerous Cataract or Water-fall, about a League above it, which obliges the Ships that come down the River *Narva* to *unload* thereabouts. The chief ſtrength of this City conſiſts in its two Caſtles, one of which is on the ſame ſide of the River, the other call'd *Ivanagorod*, built upon an unacceſſible Rock, in a Neck of Land, on the oppoſite ſide, by the *Muſcovites*, and was taken from them by the *Swediſh* King *Guſtave Adolph*, in the Year 1617. At the Foot of this Rock is the Suburb call'd *Muſcovite Narva*, where the *Muſcovites* are ſuffered to dwell under the *Swediſh* Protection. It is ſaid to have been built 1223, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*. In the Year 1558 it was beſieged and taken by that Famous *Ruſſian* Tyrant *Juan Baſilovits*, but was retaken by the *Swedes* 1581. It was in the laſt Age a place of conſiderable Trade, whilſt it remained Incorporated with the Body of the *Hanſeatick* Towns; but its Privileges being in a great meaſure impaired by the *Swedes*, the *Muſcovy* Trade was from thence tranſlated to *Archangel*. To the Diſtrict of *Alentaken* belongs alſo the Fort of *Nieſlot*, or New Fort, ſituate upon the River *Nerva*, near the Lake *Pipus*.

In the Diſtrict of *Wirland* are only three places of Note, *viz.* *Weſenberg*, near the River *Weſenaa*, taken by the *Swedes* from the *Muſcovites* 1581, *Toleborg*, and *Borcholm*.

The Diſtrict of *Harland* extending to the *North* and *Weſt* along the *Finland Bay*, has for its Capital the City of *Reval*, being indeed the Metropolis of all *Eſthonie*.

It

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704

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several Professors, who Read and Teach the Liberal Sciences. Not far from this City, about half a League from the Sea-shore, is to be seen the Ruins of a once stately Monastery, Founded about the beginning of the XV. Century, by a rich Merchant of this City, and Dedicated to St. *Bridget*: It consisted both of Men and Women, and the Book which contains the Foundation of it acquaints the Reader, that already in those Days the Fryars and Nuns were so ingenious as to entertain a secret Commerce by certain Signs of which there is a kind of small Dictionary affixed at the end.

The Fort *Badis*, belonging to this District, lies upon the River *Assa*.

The District of *Jerve*, being an Inland Country, contains the Castle of *Witten* or *Weissenstein*, *Upperpalen* and *Leu*, places of pretty good strength.

Neither has the District of *Wicke* more than four places of any Note, *viz. Hapsal*, near the Bay of *Bothnia*, once in the Possession of the *Danes*, under their King *Frederick* II. but was taken by the *Muscovites* 1575 and in six Years after recovered by the *Swedes*; *Lode*, *Leal* and *Wicke*.

II. The Province of *Odepoa* borders to the *East* upon the Lake *Pipus*, to the *North* on the Rivers *Fela*, *Pernaw* and *Embec*; to the *West*, on the Bay of *Livonia*, and on the *South* it is bounded by the Province of *Lettie*. Its chief City is *Deopt* or *Torpat*; by the *Muscovites* call'd *Jurigorod*, being seated betwixt the two Lakes *Wurzero* and *Papus*, upon the River *Embec*, a pretty large City, the Remnants of its antient Stone Buildings and Walls, being sufficient Testimonies, that this place was none of the least considerable in those Parts, it having been formerly also a Bishops See. It was in the Possession of the *Muscovites* till 1230, when the Master of the *Teutonick* Order conquered it by the Sword. In the Year 1558, that famous *Russian* Tyrant *Ivan Basiterits*, advanced against this City with a formidable Army, which struck such Terror into the Inhabitants, that they surrendred immediately; but the Year 1571 proved fatal to them; for a certain *Livonian* Gentleman, call'd *Reinold Rose*, having laid a design to deliver the City from the *Muscovite* Slavery, by putting it into the Hands of *Magnus*, the then Duke of *Holstein*; and the

Plot